Washington Aqueduct.

PROPOSALS are invited for materials and work for the Washington squeduct.
Froposals received up to 7th May will be opened at noon of that

Ten copies of the

VOLUME XIII.

The Washington Anion. NUMBER 239

CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1858.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED Splendid Schemes for January, 1858 GREGORY & MAURY, Mana he thorough examination given them proves their mode of construc-ion ver usercalism.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool in first cabin, \$130 a second cabin, \$75. Prom Liverpool to New York, 30 and 20 Brilliant Schemes for February, 1858. GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS,

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> \$50,796 ! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE,

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prize of \$50,796 | 1 prize of \$4,0 do 25,000 | 1 do 5,0 do 15,000 | 3 prizes of 20,0 do 10,000 | 75 do 10,000 do 8,000 200 lowed 3 No. prizes do \$6,500 &c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$15 - balves \$7 50 - quarters \$3.75 - eighths \$1.87 \frac{1}{2}. 837,5001

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work.

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one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted,
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to be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district
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Capt. of Engineers, in charge. \$67,500

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department of learning.

Members of Congress and others whose duties call them to Washing to may place their daughters or wards here under their own super vision, as many bare been secontented to do—the graduajes of this seminary representing hearty overy State in the Union.

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Washington Insurance Company.

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THIS Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the ment city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office, corner of Tenth attect and Fean avenue, over the Washington City Savings

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CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—I have on hand a large

ARRIAGES FOR SALE.—I have on hand a large riages, of the latest and mois approved styles. Also several second and light one and two-horse carriages, but little used, any of which will be sold very low for cash, or negotiable paper at short date. I always keep on hand the largest stock that is kept in this city, and persons intending to purchase should not fail to examine my stock before purchasing cleawhere.

No. 409 Pennsylvania avenue.

Also, for sale, a No. I family horse—large, young, and perfectly goutle and sound, used by myself during the summer.

TMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS, by which their incomes must be doubled. The undersigned has invented and obtained feets as patent from the United States for the arrangement and combination of machinery for converting used cotton late yarms by one continuous process, from the gin through the various preparation and spinning machinery, uttil it is ready for ship-

Caviar, Potits Pois; Truffes, &c.

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Truffes, natural, (in the and glass)
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Caviar, (from the Caspian sea.) a rare and favorite dish many parts of Europe.

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We, the undersigned, residents of ______, in the State of ______, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guaranty, in case the foregoing bid of _______ be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good ands ufficient sureties to per the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the under which it was made. And in case the said er into contract as aforeasid, we guaranty to triske mee between the offer by the said——and the next

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the de dome E. P. and Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from the.

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the second day of February next, at 12 o'clock, for engraving
on stone, and printing from the same, for the nee of the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United States, two thousand nine hundred and fifty or more copies of each of certain maps and charts to
accompany the anusal message of the President of the United States
and documents. Bidders will state the price for engraving each map,
and the price per hundred copies for printing aperasely.
The maps will be open for the inspection of bidders at this office ustil the moraling of the day for cloning the bids. The paper required
for printing these maps will be furnished by this office.
But to be distintly understood that no bid will be entertained from
any party not directly engaged in and practically acquainted with the DROPOSALS will be received at this office until

It is to be distintly understood in and practically acquainted any party not directly engaged in and practically acquainted any party not directly engaged in and practically acquainted. The proposals must be addressed to Gro. W. Bowsax, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, and be endorsed "Proposals for Engraving and Lithegraphic Printing."

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TEXAS LAND FOR SALE.—30,000 acres, in 320 d40,1,220 acre, and ¼, ½, and I league tracts, situated configuous to the several projected railroad routes. Terms accommodating price moderate; titles good. No enumbrances. Apply to George Peler, at the National Hotel, Washington.

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Charles Lowe, Charles H. Brigham, Taunton T. W. Snow,

Post; by Thomas Rainey. Price \$2. A new and important ork. Just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S

CONGRESSIONAL. Thirty-Fifth Congress-First Session.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1858. SENATE. EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolu-tion of the Senate of the 18th Instant, calling for the num-ber of troops stationed in Kansas for each quarter from the 1st day of January, 1855, down to the present time, and transmitting the information required, furnished by the adjutant general; which was read and laid on the

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, RIC.

Mr. STUART presented a petition of commissioned officers of the rifle company of Michigan militia, called into the service of the United States to aid in maintaining the neutrality laws during the disturbances on the Canadian frontier in 1838, praying to be allowed extra pay and bounty land; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HAMLIN presented a petition of Elijah R. Ruff and others, praying the establishment of a mail-route between St. Joseph's, Missouri, and Marysville, in Kansas; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post

Roads.

Mr. ALLEN presented seven petitions of officers of the
Rhode Island millitia, praying that further provision by
law may be made for equipping the militia of the United
States; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BIGLER presented two petitions of citizens of Richardson county, Nebraska Territory, praying indemnity for losses which will result from their removal from certain lands settled and improved by them under the impression that it was government land; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. IVERSON and Mr. DAVIS presented memorials of officers of the army praying that the different regiments of cavalry may be consolidated into one corps; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Several other memorials of a private character were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Commerce, who were instructed by a resolution of the Senate to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of steamboat inspectors in the collection districts of Florida, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That, for reasons expressed in a communication of the Treasury, it is inexpedient to make the appearance.

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom
was referred the petition of Agatha O'Brien, and the bill
for the relief of Robert Dixon, of the Kentucky volunteers, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that they be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a minority report in relation to the contested seats of Hon. J. D. BRIGHT and Hon. G. N. FITCH as senators from Indiana; which was ordered to be print-

On motion by Mr. ALLEN, a resolution was adopted on motion by Mr. ALLEN, a resolution was acopted instructing the Committee on Printing to have printed in pamphlet form, in such manner as may be deemed appropriate, ten thousand copies of the addresses made by members of the Senata and House of Representatives on the occasion of the deaths of Hon. James Bell, late a senator from the State of New Hampshire, Hon. Andrew P. Butler, late a senator from the State of South Carolina, and Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, late a senator from the State

Mr. SLIDELL asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to modify the contract made with Righter & Crain for the removal of obstructions in the Southwest Pass and Pass a L'Outre, at the mouth of the Mississippi river; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

bill to provide for the better regulation of night signals on board of sailing vessels navigating the Northwestern lakes and their tributaries, and for other purposes; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Com-

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States in relation to the arrest of General Walker, submitted a written report thereon; which was read. The report recites the circumstances of the case, which have already been made public, and goes on to remark that the committee are of opinion that the last clause of section eight of the neutrality act of 1818 fully warranted the instructions given to the civil and military authorities by the circular of the Secretary of the Navy, and those given to Lieut. Almy to prevent the landing of and those given to Lleut. Almy to prevent the landing of this expedition, so far to arrest it on the high seas and under the jurisdiction of the United States. It was the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. It was incumbent upon him to order the care that the laws be faithfully executed. It was incumbent upon him to order the care that the laws be faithfully executed. It was incumbent upon him to order the care that the people shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way, while the opposite faction laud it because it deares that the people shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way. While the people shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way. While the people shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way. While the people shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way. While the people of Kausas, and its provisions were in direct conjudition of the Congress, to seeme the organization of a fere State within the same limit with the constitution of the successfully denied that the reason why the convention which framed it refused to submit it to the people would be to annihilate shivery without have voted it down, and yet the President, and the threats of gentlemen, he had made up his mind that under no of gentlemen, he had made up his mind that under no of gentlemen, he had made up his mind that under no of gentlemen, he had made up his mind that the heavest had the threats of gentlemen, he had made up his mind that the heavest had the threats of gentlemen, he had made up his mind that the heavest had the threats of gentlemen, he had made up his mind that the heavest had the states under the high seas are the while of the project of the states and the principles of the united States and the principles of the united States and the principles of errors and the project constitu had effected a landing within the territories of a foreign State before they were arrested by Capt. Paulding. As to the question of lawful authority, there can be no doubt but that the arrest within the jurisdiction of a foreign State was not lawful; but, as the President had stated in his message, nobody can take exception to the act except the State whose jurisdiction was so invaded.

Any complaint from Nicaragua of this violation of her act except the State whose jurisdiction was so invaded.
Any complaint from Nicaragua of this violation of her territory must receive due respect; and, if required, we must make amends. But while the committee condemn the act as not within the instructions, and having no warrant in law, still they find everything to show that, in the language of the President, he was actuated in what he did by pure and patriotic motives, and a sincereconviction that he was promoting the interest and vindicating the honor of his country. It was done with no hostile intent towards Nicaragua. The pretext set up by Walker that he was there as commander-in-chief of the army of Nicaragua the committee do not regard as worthy of serious consideration. Whatever rights he might have once possessed had long before been abandoned. The committee do not recommend that the act of Pauling is interests, are most careful to keep within the pale of law. The report closes by recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

**Resided, That no further provisions of law are necessary to confer authority upon the Precident to cause arrests and selawes to be made on the high seas for offences committed against the act estated "An act in addition to the set for the punishment of certain crimes spaint the United States, and to repeal the act therein mentioned," approved April 20, 1818.

**Resided, That he place where William Walker and his followers were arrested being without the jurisdiction of the United States, and to repeal the act therein mentioned, approved April 20, 1818.

**Resided, That the place where William Walker and his followers were arrested being without the jurisdiction of the United States, and to repeal the act therein mentioned, approved April 20, 1818.

**Resided, That the place where William Walker and his followers where with hostile intent, it may not call nor further consumers.

**Resided, That the place where William Walker and his followers where with hostile intent, it may not call nor further consumers.

**Resided,

might hereafter be drawn into precedent, if suffered to pass without remark.

The committee also reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the act therein mentioned," approved April 20, 1818; which was read and passed to a second reading. Mr. DOUGLAS stated, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that he dissented from the report. Mr. FOOT, as a member of the committee, expressed his full concurrence in the general principles and propositions laid down in the report; but in so far as tire report, either in express terms or by implication, imputed blame to Com. Paulding, he entirely dissented from it. So far as it condemned, or censured, or disapproved the son.

The committee also reported a bill supplementary to an act in addition to the act for the points in the United States and British provinces.

Mr. KEIT, of South Carolina, remarking that the member of the report in the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KEIT, of South Carolina, remarking that the member in the resolution from the Secretary of War, in relation to estimates of disbursements for the repair of the committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to estimates of disbursements for the repair of the committee on Committee on

his concurrence.

Mr. PEARCE expressed his concurrence in the report; and while he had the floor on the joint resolution proposing to give Com. Paulding a medal, he would prefer to make his remarks on the report and hill of the committee when they should come up for consideration.

On motion by Mr. MASON, the report was ordered to be printed, and was made the special order for Tuesday, February 9, at one o'clock.

for an increase of the army.

Mr. DAVIS replied that that was a good reason for taking it up now, for it was evident that senators would not examine it until it was taken up for consideration. It was a measure, as the senator from Maine must be aware,

merely because the President and Secretary of War deemed it necessary. He must act on his own responsibility as a senator; and he was inclined to think that recent events had not given the country a very favorable idea of the military skill or the importance of the military recommendations of that department. He wanted an opportunity to examine the documents accompanying the President's message in relation to the increase of the army, and the employment of the army, so as to form an opinion of his own whether this measure was advisable or not. At present his impressions were decidedly against

it; but all he asked was time to look into the matter. The amount of the proposed increase was not of so much importance as the question whether the army ought to be increased at all, under existing circumstances.

Mr. DAVIS said he would not press the bill if there was not a public necessity for it. If Congress is to delay this matter until after the period when the men can be put into the field for the present emergency, they may as well make no increase at all. It was a question of time, and the time was now brief enough if the bill should be passed immediately. It was well known that we had a small body of troops now lying in the mountains, where they must remain until spring. It was also known that there had been extensive combinations of indians in that region. important at our army there should be reinforced. Unless the moure now proposed was to be adopted without delay, the Executive ought to know it at once, so as to know what to depend on. Mr. D. then proceeded to speak in very complimentary terms of the officers who had been selected to take command of that expedition.

Mr. SEWARD called the attention of the Senate and the Chair once more to the question of order, claiming that, according to previous decisions of the Chair, the special order for one o'clock ought now to be taken up. After a brief discussion of this matter,

Mr. WILSON moved that the further consideration of the army bill be postponed until half-past twelve o'clock

opposition to the Lecompton constitution. He remarked that the discussion of the point of order had placed him posed he had a legal right to be heard as one of the representatives of the people of Iowa; and he might have submitted the remarks which he intended to make on the bill proposed by the senator from Mississippi with as much pertinency as a large majority of speeches are made before the Senate, because he supposed that the leading reason for the passage of the bill making an increase of the army was to enable the President of the United States to enforce the Lecompton constitution. There could be no other special reason for increasing the army at this particular time; and he should perhaps claborate that view before he took his seat.

Mr. H. went on to allude to the harmonious professions made by both factions of the democratic party of attachment to the principles of the Kansas-Nobraska bill. The President and those who agree with him express their at-

is remarks.

Mr. POLK read a statement from the Missouri Republi-Mr. POLK read a statement from the Missouri Republi-can, signed by H. Clay Pate, and concurred in by other gentlemen, denying the statement of Gov. Walker and Sceretary Stanton, that the people of nineteen counties in Kansas had no opportunity to vote for delegates to the Lecompton convention. Mr. P. thought it due to the demands of truth and justice that this explanation should be made.

Mr. STUART thought the testimony of Messrs. Walker and Stanton ought to be believed in preference to the

The resolution introduced by Mr. Harrison.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Harris, of Illinois, reciting the action of the last Congress in regard to the report of the investigating committee in the case of Mr. Mattrison, of New York, and proposing his expulsion from the present Congress, being called up.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, remarking that the member most interested in the resolution was detained at his home in consequence of sickness in his family, moved that its further consideration be postponed for one month; which motion was agreed to.

conduct of that officer, he was unable to give the report the motion of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, that it be laid on the table.

The question was taken, and the motion was not agreed to—yeas 77, nays 108.

The previous question was then seconded—ayes 81, noes 65; and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Ponnsylvania, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Wisslow, of North Carolina, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the state of the Union, (Mr. Wisslow, of North Carolina, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the special order for that hour had precedence, being the motion to refer to the Committee on Territories so much of the President's annual message as relates to the state of affairs in Kansas, upon which the state of affairs in Kansas, upon

and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th June, 1859.

Mr. GARTIRELL, of Georgia, said he should have presented some views upon the important questions growing out of the illegal arrest of Gen. William Walker and his men upon the soil of Nicaragua, but that question had been temporarily suspended, and he should proceed to the consideration of a subject of graver importance to his immediate constituents, and of the most serious consequence to the Union at large. He alluded to the subject of domestic slavery at the South—the necessity for its expansion and perpetuation. He had been driven to this course by the extraordinary speech pronounced upon this floor by the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Baara. The ostensible object which that gentleman had in view was the acquisition of territory in Central America, whereon to colonize the free blacks of the sourtry, and those who may hereafter become free, and there to maintain them in the enjoyment of freedom as a dependency of the government. That gentleman had denounced the institution of slavery as a cancer, which, unless removed, would eat into the vitals of the body politic. Mr. G. denied emphatically the position assumed by the gentleman, and would, in the presence of the House, maintain the reverse of it. He held that the institution of domestic slavery in the South was right both in principle and practice; that it had over been, and still is, a blessing to the African race, had developed the resources of this great country to an unlimited extent, and had elevated the country to an unlimited extent, and had elevated the institution as being strictly in accordance to the principles of right and the high sanction of laws, both human and divine; and he rejoiced that the public mind of the South was being strictly in accordance to the principles of right and the high sanction of laws, both human and divine; and he rejoiced that the public mind of the South was being awakened to this view of the question. The time for the abolishment of slaver

Mr. G. subsequently said he had but two opects in addressing the House—to preserve the Union of our fathers,
and to secure to his people their constitutional rights.
They might force him to abandon the Union, but they
never could drive him from the maintainance of southern
rights and southern equality in the Union of States. In
order that those rights might be preserved, they must admit Kansas into this Union with the Lecompton constitu-

mit Kansus into this Union with the Lecompton constitu-tion. The whole Kansus question was in a nut-shell, and depended upon the great principle of non-intervention sustained by the national democratic party in the last con-test throughout this great Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, read a speech upon the recent financial revulsion, contending that it was not caused by bank credits or bank expansions, but in the ex-travagant and corrupt and corrupting practices of this government during the last twenty years.

Mr. GRANGER, of New York, said the administration had reason to be alarmed at the preent financial difficul-

Mr. GRANGER, of New York, said the administration had reason to be alarmed at the recent financial difficulties. By extravagance and folly our expenses had run up to eighty or ninety millions of dollars a year, while our revenue had run down to twenty-five or thirty millions. The President had one part of the army in the Rocky mountains, blockaded by snow and the Mormons, another part in Kansas, and the remainder fighting for glory with Billy Bowlegs, and now they were called on for four regiments more. If he voted for any more men for such purposes he reckoned his constituents would find it out. Mr. G. then proceeded to discuss the tariff policy of the government, arguing in favor of protection, and asserting that if free trade were right they should pull down their custom-houses and abolish a tariff.

that if free trade were right they should pull down their custom-houses and abolish a tariff.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, said enough had been said touching the neutrality act of 1818 in vindication of Gen.
William Walker, and his raid upon Nicaragua, and more than enough in denunciation of that gallant commodore for the faithful discharge of his duty by arresting this fugitive from justice, and sending him back to answer the violated laws of his country. The President had pressed upon their consideration a question of graver significance, and which claimed the undivided attention of the whole people of the United States, and would command at the hands of the House a final decision. He alluded to the admission of Kansas. He trusted that no member would be influenced in the settlement of this great question except by his own sense of right and justice. Notwith of the people broken down, they were mandy told to ac-quiesce in this outrage upon popular rights for the sake of the Union.

The committee then rose.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Commissioner of Patents, enclosing a portion of the mechanical department of the Patent Office Report for the year 1857; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

6th undulor

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

amount drawn by requisitions, the balances on the 1st of July, 1857, and such appropriations as have been carried to the surplus fund; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the First Assistant Postmaster General, transmitting copies of contracts for the transportation of the United States malls to foreign countries; also, the amount of postages derived for the transmission of malls as aforesaid; which was refurred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, under a suspension of the rules, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was discharged from the further consideration of a bill to supply an omission of upwards of \$300,000 for the national armories from one of the regular appropriation bills, and it was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, from the select committee appointed to investigate the alleged corruption of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, under a suspension of the rules, submitted the following resolution: On motion of Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, under

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, moved the previous question which was seconded—ayes 102, noes 15—the Speake voting in the affirmative.

And then, or motion of Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, and the control of the cont

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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rancises, to prevent security reliable.

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Washington Branch Railroad.

EAVE Washington at 6, a. m.; 8, a. m.; 3, p. m.;
4 20, p. m.; 5.16, p. m.
The trains at 6 and 8, a. m., and 4.20, p. m., connect directly at Baltimore for the East, and at Relay for the West; those at 8, a. m. and 6, 15, p. m., for Annapolis; and at 3, p. m., for Frederick and Norfolk.
The 6. n. m., and 4. 20, p. m., trains are express, and stop only at A mapolis and Washington Junctions.
The eastern train of Saturday, at 4. 20, p. m., goes only to Philadel-

this.
Ou Sunday only one train, at 4, 29, p. m.
T. H. PARSONS, Agent.
Jan 21 RESIDENCE No. 282 NINTH STREET NORTH. WASHINGTON.

House renting and collecting promptly attended to, and punctual re-

the mechanical department of the Patent Office Report for the year 1857; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the report of J. Ross Brown, communicating intelligence upon the Indian affairs of Oregon and Washington, in answer to House resolution of January 19, 1858; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, communicating a letter from the Commissioner of Public Raildings, transmitting copies of contracts entered into by him during the year 1857, required by House resolution of the 16th of April, 1858; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Treasury Department, asking for an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriations made hast Congress for the crection of conservatories; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

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